

"这一句""等的,你把你还是没有的知识不是在这些时间在现代的是因为的特别。这是是如此时才对你的亲近的主题和原则的手中心是否的意识。可是也是这一句话,也是这些人的

BAYANDINA, D.G.; BEKHLI, A.F.; BRAUDE, M.B.; KROTOV, A.I.; FEDOROVA, S.N.

Experimental study of the new anthelmintic lomezan and its combination with acrichine. Report No.1: Experimental study of iomezan. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 31 no.6:673-677 N-D '62. (MIRA 17:11)

l. Iz otdela gel'mintologii (zav. - prof. V.P. Pod"yapol'skaya) i otdela sinteticheskikh preparatov (zav. - prof. V.I. Stavrovc'aya) Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Martsinovskogo (dir. - prof. P.G. Sergiyev) Ministerstva zdravo-okhraneniya SSSR.

KROTOV, A.I.; FEDOROVA, S.N.

Mechanism of the action of bephenium hydroxynaphthcate (naphtamon; alcopar) on ascarids. Farm. i toks. 26 no.2:233-238 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I. Martsinovskogo Ministerstva zdravockhraneniya SSSR.

Seventh report by the Expert Committee on Malaria of the World Health Organization; excerpts, Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. 37 no.5: 632-636 S-0 '59. (MAIARIA)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00041271(

PEDOROVA, S.P.

Legislation on the elimination of malaria in a number of foreign countries. Med.paraz.i par.bol. no.3:353-356 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Iz otdela epidemiologii Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I. Martsinovskogo Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta - prof. P.G. Sergiyev, zav. otdelom - dots. M.G. Rashina).

(MALARIA)

RHROMOV, A.S.; FEDOROVA, S.P. Problem of the parasitological situation in Guinea; survey of the literature. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. 29 no.5:614-617 Sp0 *60. (MIRA 13:12) 1. Is otdela epidemilogii Instituta meditsinskoy parasitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I. Martsinkovskogo Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta - prof. P.G. Sergiyev, zav. otdelom - dotsent M.G. Rashina). (GUINEA-PARASITES-MAN)

FEDOROVA, S. P.

Work of the council for coordination of antimalarial measures in countries of Southeast Asia (Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Malayan Federation, Thailand and South Vietnam) (from data of the World Health Organization). Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. no.4:496-497 '61.

(MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz otdela epidemiologii Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye. I. Martsinovskogo Ministerstva zdravockhraneniya SSSR (dir. instituta - prof. P. G. Sergiyev, i.o. zav. otdelom N. N. Dukhanina)

(WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION)
(ASIA, SOUTHEASTERN—MALARIA)

FEDOROVA, S.P.

Existing international and national measures against malaria importation; data of the World Health Organization. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 32 no.3:349-352 My-Je*63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz otdela epidemiologii (zav. - prof. N.N. Dukhanina) Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I. Martsinovskogo (dir.- prof. P.G. Sergiyev) Ministerstva zdravockhraneniya SSSR.

FEDOROVA, S.P.

Role of a sanitary activist group in the eradication and prophylaxis of malaria. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 33 no.5:603-608 S-0 164.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Otdel epidemiologii i profilaktiki tropicheskikh bolezney i podgotovki tropikologov Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Martsinovskogo Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00041271(

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FEDOROVA, S.P.

Role of health education in programs for malaria eradication according to materials of the World Health Organization. Med. paraz.i paraz.bol. 34 no.41477-479 Jl-Ag 165.

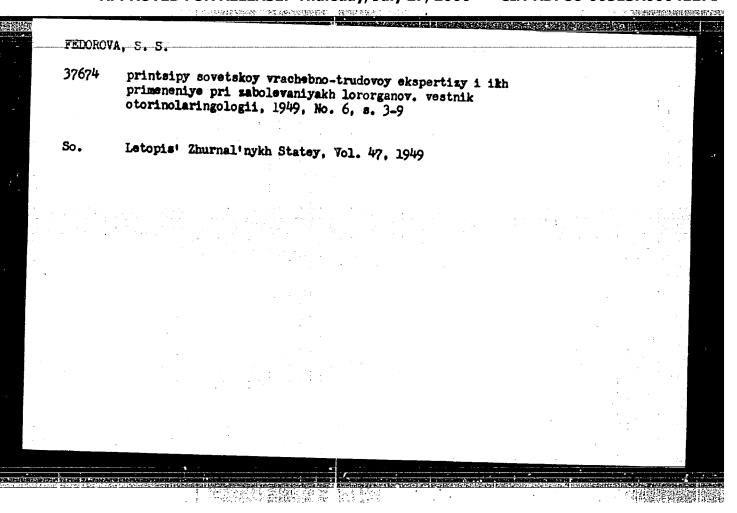
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Submitted May 19, 1964.

LYSENKO, A.Ya.; MYCHKO-MEGRIN, A.Yu.; BARKOV, V.N.; KASATSKIY, A.I.; FEDOROVA. S.P.; YERMAKOV, V.V.

Medicogeographical studies of Brazil. Vop geog. no.68:137-203 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00041271



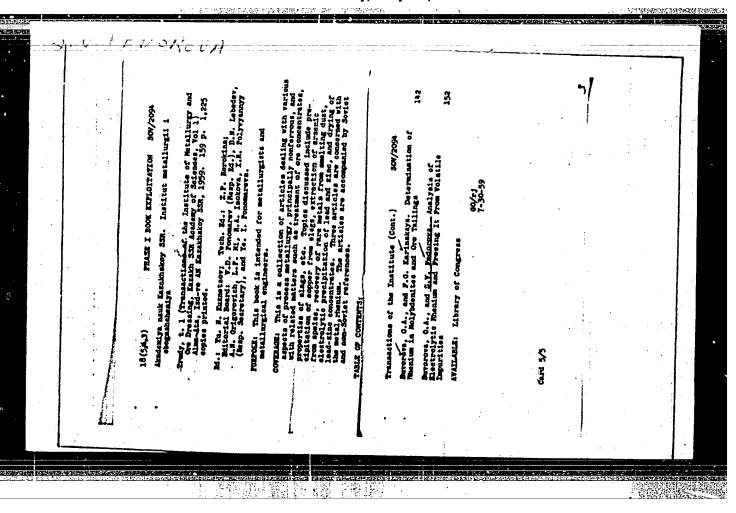
FEDOROVA, S. S.

Case of laryngeal giant cell tumor. Vest. otorinolar..

Moskva 13 no.4:80-81 July-Aug 1951. (CIML 21:1)

1. Candidate Medical Sciences. 2. Of the Clinic for Diseases of the Ear, Throat, and Nose (Director — Honored Worker in Science Prof. A. I. Fel'dman), Moscow Oblast Scientific-Research Clinical Institute.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00041271(



SOV/ 20-120-1-23/63

AUTHORS:

Topchiyev, A. V., Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR, Tumerman, B. M., Fedorova, T. A.

TITLE:

The Phenol Alkylation by Means of Diisobutylene and Triisobutylene in the Presence of Borofluoride-Containing Catalizers (Alkilirovanije fencla diizobutilenom i triizobutilenom v prisutstwii katalizatorov, soderzhashchikh ftoristyy bor)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 120, Nr 1,

PP. 90 - 93 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

As already reported (Reference 1) the alkylation mentioned takes place by means of low olefines with a high yields. This led to the surmise that the borofluoride ethyl ether complex $(C_2H_5)_2O$. .BF3, and also orthophosphoric soid saturated with boron fluorate H3PO4.BF3 as well as borofluoride monohydrate will prove suitable also as active catalyzers. Production, physical-chemical pro-

Card 1/3

perties and the catalytical effect are described (Reference 4). The test arrangement is described. Table 1 shows the reaction

The Phenol Alkylation by Means of Diisobutylene and SOV/20-120-1-23/63 Triisobutylene in the Presence of Borofluoride-Containing Catalizers

with (C2H5)20.BF; under different conditions. Figure 1 shows the relation of yield and temperature. Yield rises with an increased amount of catalyzers from 1 to 5%. Temperatur increase and a prolonged curation of reaction led to a reduction of yield. Optimum results were attained with tests lasting 3 hours, 700 and a catalyzer amount of 5% calculated on the basis of phenol. The experiments with the two other catalyzers were carried out by the same method. Results are shown in table 2, figures 1 and 3. Table 2 shows that in the case of temperature increase of 50 to 100° and with a catal zer amount of 1 to 5% as well as in the case of a prolonged duration of the test of from 2 to 4 hours the alkylate yield increased by 5%. The alkylation products are p-tert. -octylphenol and dodecylic phenol the properties of which are mentioned. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 4 references, which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED:

October 19, 1957

Card 2/3

The Phenol Alkylation by Means of Diisobutylene and SOV/20-120-1-23/65
Triisobutylene in the Presence of BorofluorideContaining Catalizers

1. Phenol--Chemical reactions 2. Alkyl halides--Chemical reactions
3. Butenes--Chemical reactions 4. Complex compounds--Catalytic properties
5. Boron fluoride--Catalytic properties

Card 5/5

ACCESSION NR: AT4042653

AUTHOR: Beranov, V. I.; Gyurdzhian, A. A.; Losova, N. A.; Radkevich, L. A.;
Tutochkina, L. T.; Fedorova, T. 4.; Turayeva, L. P.; Khn'chev, S. S.; Artem'yeva,
N. S.

TITLE: The effect of gravity on the development of organisms

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po aviatsionnoy i kosmicheskoy meditsine, 1963.
Aviatsionnaya i kosmicheskaya meditsina (Aviation and spuce sedicine); materialy*
konferentsii. Moscov, 1963, 56-60

TOPIC TAGS: gravity, centrifuge, organism development, physiological function,
rat, chronic centrifugation, blood composition, urine composition, Coriolia
acceleration

ABSTRACT: In this investigation, Baranov and his co-workers designed a centrifuge
for small animals with an arm radiue of 135 cm which could be regulated to produce
artificial gravitational fields of from 4 to 5 g. The centrifuge was arranged
in such a way that the arms and cages at the end of the arms would saultaneously
rotate around their axes producing Coriolis accelerations. A single control panel

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ACCESSION NR: AT4042653

regulated the photography and illumination of cage interiors, automatic feeding of the animals, and the revolving rate of the centrifuge. It was possible to record five separate physiological functions from some specially prepared animals. Experiments were conducted on white rate, commencing on the first day after birth and continuing for 25 days. Litters consisting of 200 snimals were divided into experimental and control groups. All animals were born at approximately the same time. Experimental animals were subjected to accelerations ranging from 1.5 to 3 g for periods of from 4 to 6 hours, 6 days per week. The weighing of all animals took place every three days as did biochemical assays of the blood and urine, tests of vestibular activity, and the determination of the time of sexual maturity in female animals. At the termination of the experiment, a comparative test of the response of both experimental and control animals to brief accelerations of 5, 10 and 20 g was conjucted. After 20-25 days, the body weight of chronically centrifuged animals was 60-80% that of the controls. The composition of erythrocytes (89.6%), leukocytes (93.4%), and hemoglobin (99.1%) in the blood of experimental animals with respect to control animals reflected a slightly anemic condition. While blood albumin in experimental animals was somewhat lower than in the controls, serum sucoid composition was higher, indicating a change of dystrophic character. Urine assays of experimental animals showed that the levels of Diche-positive substance (48%), nitrogen (62%), creatine (31%),

Card 2/3

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and creatinine (60%) were lower than in the control animals. Finally, the estral cycle of experimental feasles was significantly altered, though one feasle gave normal birth to young. In the second investigation, control animals exposed to brief accelerations of 5 g showed noticeable increases in the level of non-estrafted fatty acids, decreases in serus mucoid composition, and increases in the albuminglobulin ration. Biochemical variations in experimental animals subjected to the same accelerations were insignificant. The authorse conclude that gravity plays a complex role in the physiological processes of the developing organism but that the ique mechanism of this role is far from being understood.

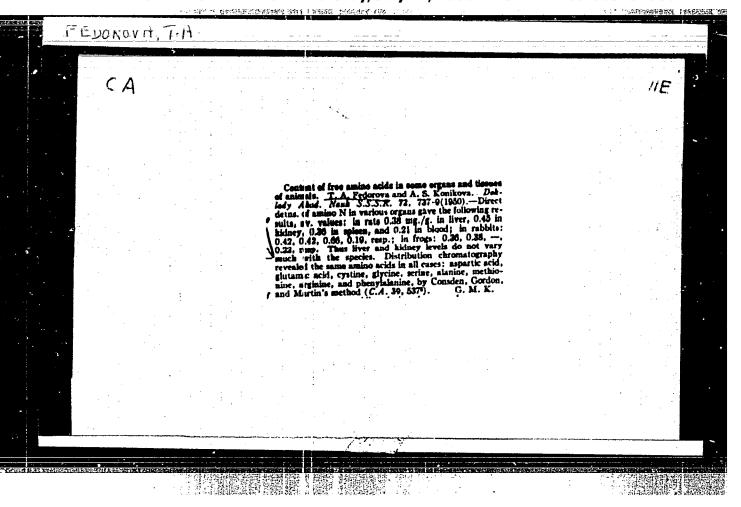
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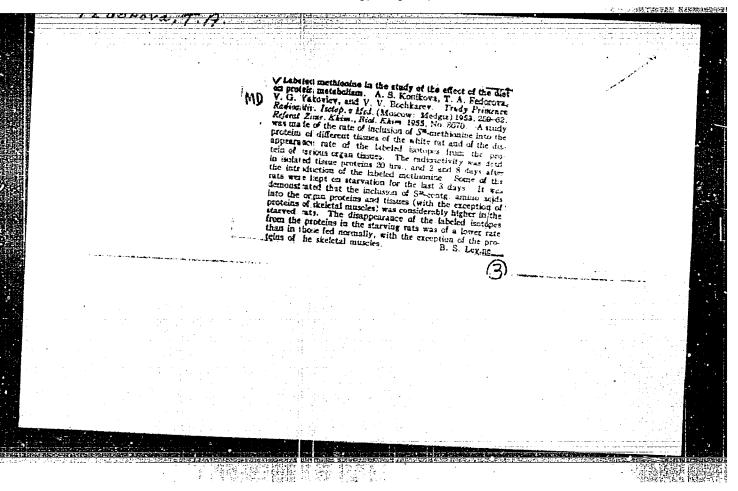
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	85. Book Publ	ished on Setaboli c Changes : Sickness	in Man and Mammals in Acu	<u>te</u>	X .
	oremine of l	hchestv pri Luchevoy Bolezni, by Prof I. I. Ivanov, V. Sand T. A. Fedorova, Moscow,	R. Ralahuahka Va 17 Da		
	The table	of contents of this book is	as follows:		
				Page	
:	Foreword			3	
	Introduction				
	Part 1. Distur Sickne	cbances of Metabolism in an	Organism in Radiation		
•	I. Primar Penetr	y Physiccchemical Mechanism ating Radiation		15	
	II. Possit Ionizi	le Biochemical Changes in T. ng Radiation		24	
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FEDOHUVA, T.A.

"Content of Creatine and Creatinine in the Urine of Rats Irradiated With X Rays," by T. A. Fedorova and M. A. Larina, Meditsinskaya Radiologiya, Vol 1, No 6, Nov/Dec 56, pp 36-40

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The nitrogen of the creatine in the urine of healthy rats comprised 0.07%, on an average, of the total urinary nitrogen.

Pronounced creatinuria was observed in the irradiated animals from the first days of sickness. On the third and fourth days of the experiment the creatine nitrogen increased to 0.48-1.43% of the total urinary nitrogen, i.e., it increased to 6-20 times what it was. Before death, on the eighth and ninth days, a second increase in creatine nitrogen up to 0.61-2.25% of total urinary nitrogen was observed; this was 9-32 times the normal value.

The average increase of creatine in creatinuria resulting from radiation injury is 30%. (U)

SUM. 1322

UBSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Effect of Physical Factors. Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 1, 1959, No. 3947 Author : Jedorova, T. A. Inst : Not given Title : Nitrogen Metabolism in Experimental Irradiation Disease Orig Pub : Tr. Vses. konferentsii po med. radiol. Eksperim. med. radiol. M., Medgiz, 1957, 103-108 Abstract : Rats exposed to X-ray irradiation of a total dose of 600 r in the following 5 days lost more weight than the controls which received an equal amount of food (on the average, 25 and 17% of the initial weight respectively). A negative nitrogen balance was noted from the first day after irradiation. Total N and wea concentrations in the 24 hours-urino increased in most cases, and in the first days the undefined N Card 1/3 109

T-13

UBSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Effect of Physical Factors.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 1, 1959, No. 3947

fraction rose sharply. A strongly pronounced creatinuria was observed throughout the irradiation disease. The amino-N of the 24 hours-urine, in the first days was 40% below the initial level, but subsequently increased and prior to the death of the animals exceeded the control values by 5 times. In rats that were given orally 1.5 - 2.0 ml of a protein hydrolysate with addition of methionine-835 1 - 12 days after irradiation and were killed 1 - 3 hours later, it was discovered by measuring the radioactivity that there was a considerable delay of methionine-835 inclusion in the organ and tissue proteins as compared with the controls. Similar results were obtained when the irradiated animals were administered a protein-835 orally (in the form of an emilsion in a 10% glycerin solution). When the contents of the gastro intestinal tract were measured for radioactivity 24 hours

Card 2/3

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Effect of Physical Factors. T-13

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 1, 1959, No. 3947

after the protein administration, a considerable retention of the protein was discovered in the stomact. The enzyme systems, the catalyzing processes of desamination, wrom formation and "regoneration" of the tissue proteins do not sustain substantial damage in the radiation disease process. -- E. 3. Glikson

Card 3/3

110

FEDOROVA, T.A., BABARIN, P.M.

Uric acid and allantoin centent of urine in rats irradiated by roentgen rays. Med.rad. 3 no.5:90-94 S-0 '58 (KIRA 11:12) (HYDANTOINS, in urine.

allantoin, eff. of x-rays in rats (Rus))
(URIC ACID, in urine,

eff. of x-rays in rats (Rus))
(ROMNIGHN RAYS, eff.

on urinary allantoin & uric acid in rats (Rus))

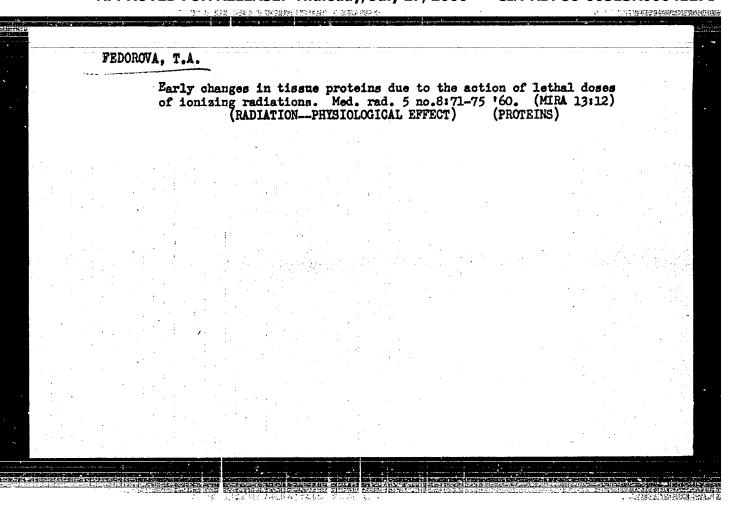
Amino nitrogen content in rat organs during the development of radiation sickness [with summary in English]. Med.rad. 4 no.2: 35-37 F 159. (NORNTCENT RAYS, effects, on amino nitrogen in various rat organs (Rus)) (NITRODEN, metab. aff. of x-rays on various rat organs (Rus))

VASILNYSKIT, S.S.; FEDOROVA, T.A.; BELTAYNVA, Te.M.

Immuno-electropheretic analysis of serum proteins in midiation sickness, Biokhistia 24 no.61993-994 H-D 159. (MIRA 13:5) (ELOOD FROTEINS radiation eff.)

(RADIATION INJURY exper.)

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FEDOROVA, T.A.; UNPENSKAYA, M.S.; VASILEYSKIY, S.S.; BELYAYEVA, Yb.M.

Excretion of Dichet-positive substances with the urine in animals of various species after injury from ionizing radiations. Med.rad. 5 no.10142-47 160.

(RADIATION SICKNESS)

(NUCLEIC ACID)

Electrophoretic study of soluble proteins in the liver in radiation sickness. Vopumed.khim. 6 no.4:277-381 J1-Ag '60. (MIRA 14:3)

(RADIATION SICKNESS)

(PROTEINS)

(RADIATION SICKNESS) (LIVER) (HYDANTOINS) (MIRA 14:1) (HYDANTOINS)		Role of the] in radiation	iver in the metabolism sickness. Vop.med.khi	m. 6 no.5:497-500	S-0 160.		
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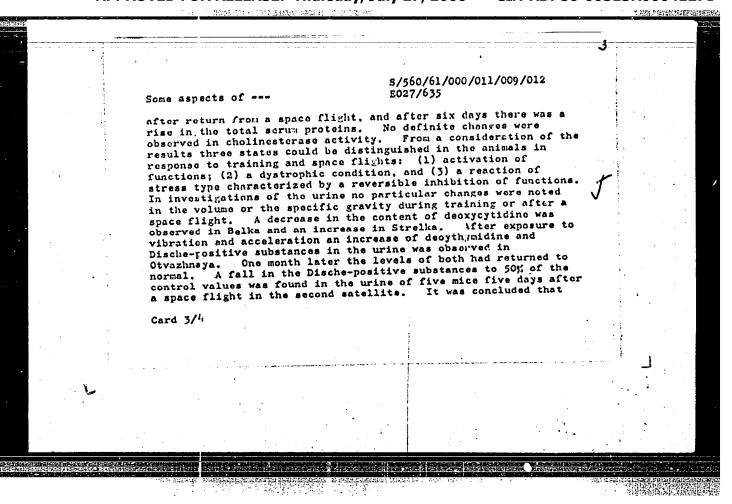
FEDOROVA, T. A., BELYAYEVA, YE. M. (USSR)

"Excretion of Deoxyeytidine in the Urine after Exposure to Ionizing Radiations."

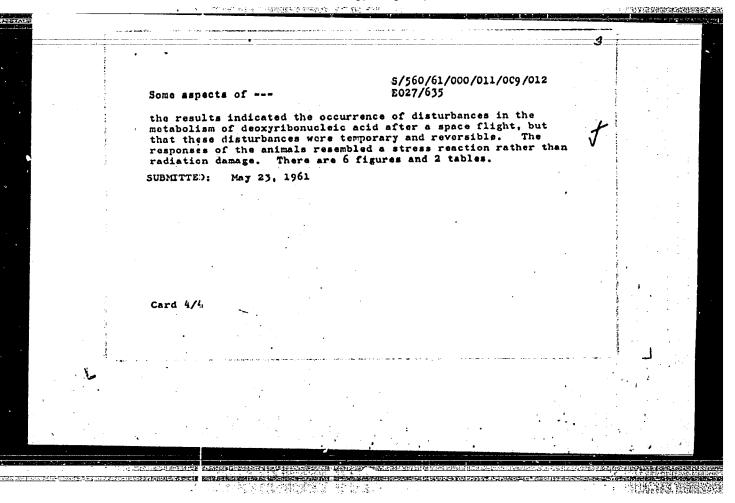
Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 13-16 August 1961

27.2000 37203 27.6320 5/560/61/000/011/009/012 E027/635 27.5100 AUTHORS: Gyurdzhian, A.A.. Demin, N.N., Korneyeva, N.V., L'vova, T.S., Tutochkina, L.T., Uspenskaya, M.S., Fedorova, T.A. TITLE: Some aspects of metabolism in animals which have undergone a space flight SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSR. Iskusstvennyye sputniki Zemli. no. 11. Moscow, 1961. Rezul'taty nauchnykh issledovaniy, provedennykh vo vremya poletov vtorogo i tret'yego kosmicheskikh korabley-sputnikov, 78 - 86 TEXT: The authors have studied biochemical processes in dogs during training and after flights in rockets and satellite vehicles particular attention being devoted to those processes which are affected by stress conditions and by exposure to ionizing radiation. The dogs were first adapted to space flight conditions, in which they were exposed to vibrations of frequency 70 cycles and amplitude 0.4 mm continued for up to 12 minutes, and to Card 1/4

\$/560/61/000/011/009/012 Some aspects of ---E027/635 accelerations of 6-9 g continued for 5 - 12 minutes. Eighteen dogs were studied in all, of which five made space flights in 1958-55 while thirteen remained on the ground. The dogs Belka and Strelka were investigated before the flight and 2, 6, 13, 23, 25 and 32 days afterwards. One dog (Otvazhnaya) made five flights. Two rats and five mice of the C57 line were also studied after a flight in the second satellite. In the dogs, determinations were made of the fractional composition of the serum proteins, the serum mucoids, pseudocholinesterase activity, and the content of free and bound 21-hydroxy-20-kestosteroids in the urine. During the training period marked fluctuations occurred in the serum proteirs, both in the animals which made space flights and in the others. After acceleration in the centrifuge a rise in cholinesterase activity occurred, reaching a peak after two days and then declining, and there was also a rise in the content of serum nucoids and a fall in the total prtein content of the serum. Similar, but less marked effects, were observed after exposure to vibration. A rise in serum mucoids occurred two to six days Card 2/4



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				} P. D). Garlsbinter, T. A	(s) des in Animal Urine . Fedorova, M. F. S	Na		5			: :
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GYURDZHIAN, A.A.; DEMIN, N.N.; TUTOCHKIN, L.T.; USPENSKAYA, M.S.;

FEDCROVA, T.A.

Biochemical investigation of the blood and urea of shimals after
the flight in a spaceship. Probl.kosm.biol. 1:152-160 '62.

(MIRA 15:12)

(SPACE FLIGHT—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

(URINE—ANALYSIS AND PATHOLOGY)

KLEMPARSKAYA, N.N.; SBITNEVA, M.F.; KALYAYEVA, T.V.; FEDOROVA, T.A.

Some characteristics of reactions of the organism to microbial and homologous cell antigons. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid.i immun. 33 no.8: 89-95 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)

\$/0000/63/000/000/0456/0460

AUTHOR: Fedorova, T. A.; Tutochkina, L. T.; Uspenskaya, M. S.; Skurikhina, H. H.; Fedorov, Ye. A.

TITLE: Shifts in some metabolic indices in soviet cosmonauts

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po aviatsionnoy i kosmicheskoy meditsine, 1963.

Aviatsionnaya i kosmicheskaya meditsina (Aviation and space medicine); materialy*
konferentsii. Moscow, 1963, 456-460

TOPIC TAGS: metabolic index, cosmonaut training, blood analysis, urine analysis, hydrocorticosteroid, biochemical testing, Dische-positive substance

ABSTRACT: Biochemical studies of the blood and urine of cosmonauts, conducted after training sessions and rest periods before space flight, and for several days following space flight, included the following: 1) refractometer determination of total blood serum protein; 2) determination of the relative protein fraction content of blood serum by paper electrophoresis; 3) concentration in the serum of low-molecular-weight acid mucoids; 4) study of the nonspecific cholinesterase activity in the blood serum; 5) determination of the amounts of Dische-positive substances present in the urine; 6) visco-metric determination of urine decayribo-

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Card

nuclease activity; 7) determination of the amount of free and bound 21-hydroxy-20ketosteroids in the urine; 8) determination of the amount of mucoids present in the urine (after 5-day dislysis); and 9) determination of the amount of creatine and creatinine in the urine. In addition, ordinary clinical studies of peripheral blood and urine were made before and after flight. The most characteristic preflight blood serum composition change noted during training sessions was a slight increase in relative albumin and some decrease in Beta- and Gamma-globulin. This reaction is normally observed in athletes during training and contests and is connected with increased physical strain and emotional tension. Cosmonaut training occasionally produced still stronger effects (Nikolayev and Popovich, 1 Jun 62). During rest periods, serum protein composition and mucoid content usually returned to normal. After flight total protein and serum mucoid levels increased slightly in the first day after landing. No real change in cholinesterase activity was noted. Peripheral blood studies revealed no abnormality in Gagarin either before or after flight. Titov, Nikolayev, and Popovich displayed leukocytosis on the day of landing. In addition, Nikolayev and Popovich showed lymphopenia and a tendency to eosinopenia. These shifts which were of brief duration, are characteristic of the "stress" reaction. Preflight urinalysis showed no abnormalities. Postflight urinalysis showed turbidity, hyaline casts (8 to 15 in the preparation), and urio

acid crystals in the urine of Nikolayev and Popovich. Protein traces and occasional erythrocytes and loukocytes were also found in the urine of Popovich. These were probably the result of reversible changes in the renal filter such as are sometimes observed following physical strain or strong emotion. Changes in urinary excretion of Dische-positive substances mostly failed to correlate with changes in the rate of urinary output. Urine 24-hr volumes, which before flight varied in the different cosmonauts from considerably below normal to comewhat above, increased by 25% to 75% in all cosmonauts after return from space flight, then returned to normal. Free hydrocorticosteroids were slightly increased by training sessions but returned to normal afterwards. After flight, free hydrocorticosteroids increased to 2.5 to 3.5 times the normal level. In Gagarin the increase was 10.7 times normal. Glucuronic acid bound steroids remained within normal limits except for Nikolayev. in whom they were somewhat increased. Steroid increase in the urine after space flight indicates functional stimulation of the adrenal cortex and may be regarded as an adaptive reaction of the body to various space-flight and landing factors. Return to normal even in the case (Gagarin) of a great increase indicates that the effects of these factors did not exceed the physiological capabilities of the adrenal glands. 'Mucoprotein increase during the training period is attributed to fatigue; it is normal under various circumstances, particularly heavy muscular labor.

Cord 13/4

14. The state of

ACCESSION NR: ATHOLO717

After flight the mucoprotein urine levels were either normal or close to normal. Creatine and creatinine determinations were performed only in the case of Nikolayev and Popovich. On the first day after return from flight, both showed a considerable increase in the amount of creatinine, which attained values of 2.01 and 2.60 g for the 24-hr urine respectively. The creatine content remained normal (traces only). Creatinine levels had returned to normal in both cases 14 days after landing. Increased creatinine levels reflect increased physical loads on the organism and increased muscular effort, with a consequent increase in the catabolism of muscle protein. Generally, the biochemical changes observed in the commonauts during training for space flight and after landing indicate the occurrence of reversible and short-term metabolic changes characteristic of a brief stress reaction in the organism.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 278ap63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 18

NO REF SOV: OOO

OTHER: OOO

Card 4/4

FEDOROVA, T. A. "Nitrogen Metabolism During Radiation Sickness." Bloom and urine allantoin content increased 25--40% in animals following whole-body gamma- and polonium-irradiation. Blood protein content decreased.

(DR. Biol. Sci) beside name in source

candidate dissertation listed in Meditainskaya radiologiya, no. 1,164. The article did not state specifically what degree was awarded. The annotated titles deal with studies on radiation physiology, radiation biochemistry, combined trausa and the influence of radiation on regenerative processes, radiation microbiology and immunology, and radiation pharmacology.

L 13581-63

ENT(1)/ENT(m)/BL3 AND/ASD/AFFTC AR/E

ACCESSION NR. AF 3003925

AUTHOR: Gorizontov, P. D.; Fedorova, T. A.; Zharkov, Yu. A.; Tereshchenko, Khny*chev, S. S.; Sbitneva, M. F.

TITLE: Changes in nucleoside content in rat wrine during radiation injury

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 3, no. 4, 1963, 514-517

TOPIC TAGS: nucleoside, radiation injury, urinalysis, DNA metabolism, Dische reaction, Dische-positive, desoxyriboside, desoxycytidin, timidin, chromatography, x-ray, cobalt-60, gamma ray, bone marrow, biomycin

ABSTRACT: Disruption of DNA metabolism during radiation injury leads to the appearance of unusual emounts of nucleosides in the urine, which can serve as an index of radiation injury. Experiments were performed to determine the postirradiation appearance of substances in urine producing the Dische reaction and to test the effect of the introduction into irradiated animals of bone-marrow cells possessing a therapeutic effect. The presence of desoxyribosides (desoxycytidin and timidin) in the urine of experimental animals was investigated by chromatography. White rats were subjected to absolute minimum lethal doses (600 r) of gamma Pays from Co60 and of x-rays. X-ray irradiation was produced by

Card 1/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

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32.3 µ/min. Since duction of biomycin (compared substance During the urine of much description.)	In. Gemma irrediati Survival span of the of bone-marrow cells two times a day, re I to no murvival in sin the urine of the ine first day after i animals not given b	5 mamp, 0.5 mm Cu filter and 1 on involved the use of EXO-2 e animals was 6-12 days after it, accompanied by the oral admissulted in survival of 50% of the controls) and a smaller in a experimental animals than in tradiation by the absolute min one-marrow cells was found to es as much timidin as normal n	equipment at 295-276 rradiation. The intro- nistration of 5 mg of the experimental animals crease of Dische-positive the control enimals. dimum lethal dose the contain 25-30 times as	
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GRODZENSKIY, D.E.; GORIZONTOV, P.D.; VOROB'YEV, Ye.I.; MANOYLOV, S.Ye.; FEDOROVA, T.A.; PAVLOVA, M.N.; GABUNIYA, R.I.

Second International Congress on Radiation Research in England, Aug. 5-11, 1962. Med. rad. 8 no.3:83-92 Mr '63. (MIRA 17:9)

8/2865/64/003/000/0145/0158

AUTHOR: Fedorovs., T. A.; Tutochkina, L. T.; Uspenskaya, M. S.; Skurikhina, M. M.; Fedorov, Ye. A.

TITLE: Some metabolic indices in cosmonauts

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Otdeleniye biologicheskikh nauk. Problemy kosmicheskoy biologii, v. 3, 1964, 145-158

TOPIC TAGS: manned space flight, nutrition, metabolism, hematology, urine,

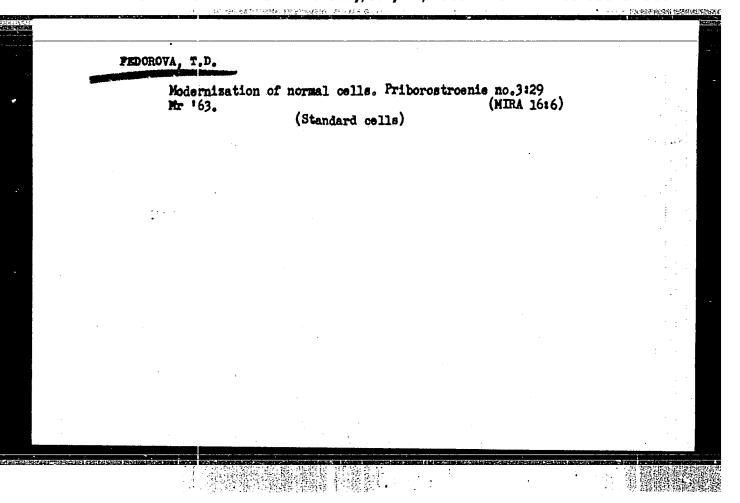
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ABSTRACT: Biochemical analyses of the blood and urine of cosmonauts were made during training periods, after rest periods, and before and immediately after space flight. During periods of intensive training, space pilots revealed changes in the protein composition of their blood serum: a small increase in the relative albumin content and a decrease in the content of α_2 : β , and gamma globulins and mucoids, which is typical of athletes in training and is due to increased physical loads and emotional strain. During intensive training, the urine showed a decrease in Dische-positive substances, a decrease in the enzysic activity of acid decoxyribonuclease, an increase in the amount of adrenal hormones

ACCESSION NR: ATHO37684 (free 21-oxy-20 ketocorticosteroids), and, in some cases, mucoids. During rest periods, the levels of all these substances in blood and urine usually returned to normal. After space flight, the total protein content in the blood of cosmonauts increased to normal levels or exceeded them, and during longer flights (three and four days) the level of serum mucoids somewhat increased. At the same time, the content of free 21-oxy-20 ketocorticosteroids in the urine rose sharply as the level of steroids coupled with glucuronic acid increased to the upper normal level. The amount of creatinine increased distinctly also. Dischepositive substances and the activity of acid deoxyribonuclease in urine decreased. The changes in the content of Dische-positive substances and the activity of acid deoxyribonuclease in urine during the pre- and the post-start periods appeared to be opposite to those occurring under the action of ionizing radiation. All biochemical shifts discovered in the organisms of space pilots during their preparation for space flight and after their return indicate that some metabolic. changes are reversible and rapidly returned to normal. ASSOCIATION:

ZHARKOV, Yu.A.; FEDOROVA, T.A.; MIKHAYLOVA, L.F.

Excretion of thymidine with urine by rats following wholebody X-ray irradiation in varying doses. Radiobiologiia 5 no.5:675-680 165. (MIRA 18:11)



TARASOVA, Z.N.; KIRPICHNIKOV, G.A.; FEDOROVA, T.F.

Action of alkyl aryl phosphites as antifatigue agents of the butediene-styrene rubber vulcanizates. Kauch. i rez. 22 no.10: 14-16 0 163. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovateliskiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti.

Translation from: 14-57-6-12065 Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 6,

p 57 (USSR)

AUTHORS:

Fedorova, T. G., Konstantinov, A. R.

TITLE:

An Experiment on the Use of a Floating Evaporator

(Opyt ekspluatatsii plavuchey isparitel noy ustanovki)

PERIODICAL:

Tr. Gos. gidrol. in-ta, 1954, Nr 45, pp 182-195

ABSTRACT:

This paper describes the experiments on a floating evaporator (FE) built by S. S. Ginko, and the results of observations made on it in 1952 and 1953. FE was placed in use in May, 1952, on Lake Valday, which is 21 km² in area, and 25 m deep in the place where FE was installed. FE was mounted on a raft which turned in such a way that the apparatus held a constant position in respect to the wind. The raft was provided with spray guards which were effective in waves up to 1 m. high; even with a greater wave height, only the

Card 1/3

An Experiment on the Use of a Floating Evaporator (Cont.)

evaporators near the edge could be sprinkled by the spray. No water was seen to splash out of them. FE contained apparatus for measuring evaporation (E), wind speed variations, air temperature, water temperature at the lake surface and at various depths, and atmospheric humidity. All the evaporators were in the form of cylindrical containers with flat bottoms. Precipitation was measured by rain gauges (0.05 m²); variations of other meteorological elements at heights of 0.2, 1 and 2 m. were determined by means of a gradient pole; air temperatures and moisture were measured by large suction psychrometers; wind velocities, by manual anemometers; water temperature to depth of 0.01 m, by floating thermometers, and at depths of 1, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 m, by depth thermometers. Evaporation was observed at 7 am and 7 pm. All other elements were studied four times a days as 1 a.m., 7 a.m., 1 p,m. and 7 p.m. Results of the observations established that absolute humidity above the lake's surface was four percent higher, and that average wind velocity at the elevation of 2 m was twice as high as the values obtained at Card 2/3

An Experiment on the Use of a Floating Evaporator (Cont.)

the standard meteorological surface. Evaporation in all the FE containers was on the average 37 percent greater than in a basin 20 m in area. When the difference between the water and the air temperature equaled 150, the values of E in FE reached 3 mm per day; at this time basins were covered with ice. This means that E from FE approximated closely the amount of E from the lake. In the case of FE, the amount of E increased when the evaporation diameter decreased; but when the evaporation area was 3 sq m or more, the amount of E did not depend upon the evaporation diameter. In other words, the amount of E from FE (3.0 qu m in area) placed in the center of a small, deep lake, will closely approximate the amount of E from the lake. A bibliography of nine titles is included. Card 3/3

工艺者學語言實際的論案 专系表示

FEDOROVA, T. I.

"Stratigraphy and Fauna of the Upper Devonian of the Saratov Volja Region." Cand Geol-Min Sci, Saratov State U, Saratov, 1954. (RZhBiol, No 6, Mar 55)

SO: Sum. No. 670, 29 Sep 55-Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

PEDOROVA, T.I.

Boundary between the Devonian and Carboniferous in the Volgs Valley portion of Saratov Province. Trudy VNIGNI no.14:127-130 '59.

(MIRA 12:10)

l. Nishnevolshskiy filial Vsesoyusnogo nauchno-issledovatel skogo geologorasvedochnogo neftyanogo instituta (VNIGNI).

(Saratov Province--Paleontology)

FEDOROVA, T.I., kand.geol.-mineral.nauk; SayESTROVA, L.P.; CHERNOVA, Ye.I.

Coal deposits in the Volga Valley portion of Saratov Province. Trudy VNIGHI no.22:140-146 159.

1. Vsesoyusnyy nauchno-issledovatel skiy geologo-razvedochnyy neftyanoy institut.

(Saratov Province--Coal geology)

FEDOROVA, T.I.; CHERNOVA, Ye.I.; ORLOVA, I.N.; LATSKOVA, V.Ye.

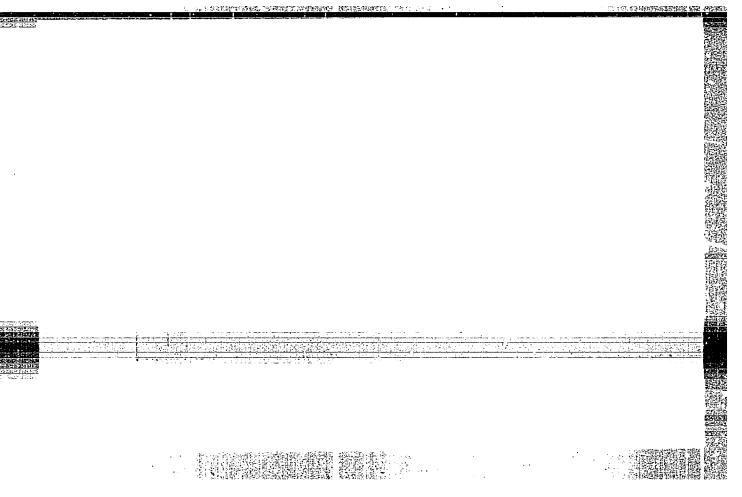
New data on the stratigraphy of Paleozoic sediments in the Volga Valley portions of Saratov and Stalingrad Provinces. Trudy VMICMI no.28:71-77 '60. (MIRAL4.4)

1. Nizhne-Volzhskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel*skogo geolog-razvedochnogo neftyanogo instituta. (Volga Valley—Geology, Stratigraphic)

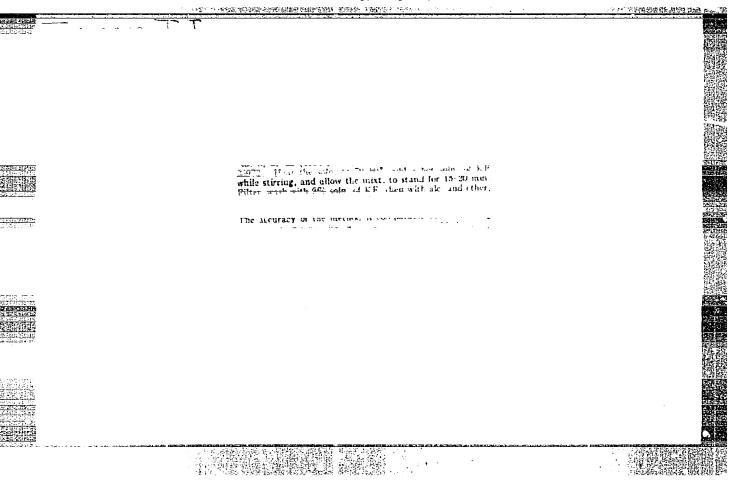
SKLOVSKIY, A.M.; VOLOKH, A.G.; KARPOV, P.A.; KONDRAT'YEVA, M.G.; LYASHENKO, A.I.; FEDOROVA, T.I.; SHEVCHENKO, V.I.

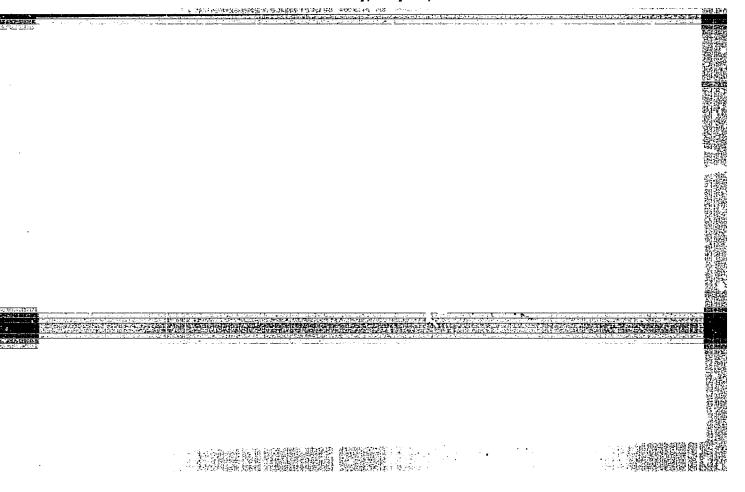
Devonian sediments of the western part of the northern Caspian oil- and gas-bearing basin. [Trudy] NILneftegaza no.10:127-181 '63. (MIRA 18:3)

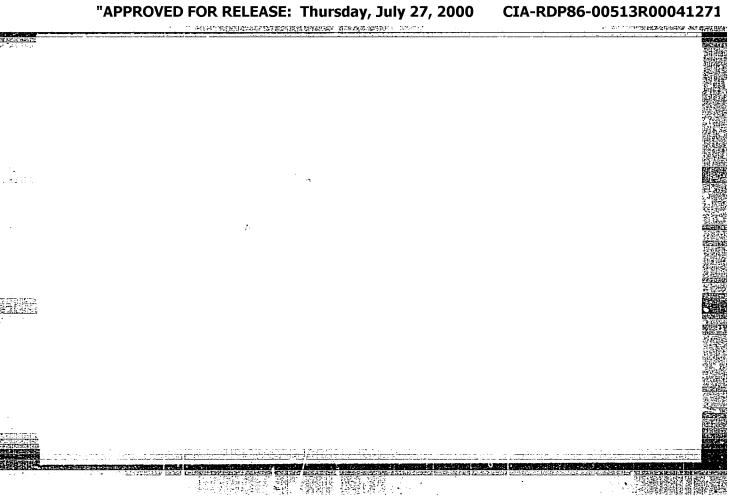
1. Nauchno-issledovatel skava laboratoriya geologicheskikh kriteriyev otsenki perspektiv neftegazonosnosti; Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel-skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut; Nizhnevolzhskiy nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut geologii i geofiziki i Volgogradskiy nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut neftyanoy i gazovoy promehlennosti.



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00041271







5(4), 5(2)SOV/153-58-3-7/30 Yatsimirskiy, K. B., Fedorova, T. I. AUTHORS: Investigation of Formate and Thiocyanate Complexes TITLE: of Bivalent Chromium (Izucheniye formiatnykh i rodanidnykh kompleksov dvukhvalentnogo khroma) Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimiches-PERIODICAL: kaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 3, pp 40 - 45 (USCR) In continuation of the papers hitherto published ABSTRACT: (Ref 1) the authors decided to study the composition and stability of the complexes under review. The measurements of the optical density were carried out by means of the photometer m'. Titrated solutions of chromium (II) chloride, sodium formate and potassium thiocyanate were used for that purpose. Preliminary experiments already demonstrated a variation of the color and its intensity, respectively, in pouring together the first and second (Refs 2-4), and the first and third solution, respectively. Card 1/3For the investigation of the complex chromium (II)

Investigation of Formate and Thiocyanate Complexes of SOV/153-58-3-7/30 Bivalent Chromium

compounds with formate by the optical method light absorption curves of chromium (II) chloride without and with formate were plotted (Fig 1). The composition and stability of the complex compounds formed were determined by mixing the chromium chloride solutions (with a constant concentration 0.47 mols/4) with sodium formate solutions of variable concentration (from 0.05 to 10 mols/ ℓ). The optical density of these solutions was then determined by means of a light filter (transmission range at 618mu). The results are presented in table 1 and figure 2. The chromium thiocyanate complexes were studied with two light filters: 619 and 574 mu. The results (for $\lambda = 574 \text{ m}\mu$) are given in table 3 and figure 2. It was proved by these investigations that bivalent chromium forms with formate and thiocyanate in solutions complex compounds of the following composition: CrHCOC, Cr(HCOO), CrCHS, Cr(CNS)2. The instability constants of these complexes

Card 2/3

Investigation of Formate and Thiocyanate Complexes of SOV/153-58-3-7/30 Bivalent Chromium

at 25° and at a ionic strength = 0 were calculated and are given. There are 6 figures, 4 tables, and 7 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:

Ivanovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut (Ivanovo Institute of Chemical Technology) Kafedra analiticheskoy

khimii (Chair of Analytical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED:

September 10, 1957

Card 3/3

YATSIMIRSKIY, K.B.; FEDOROVA, T.I.

"Catalymetric" titration. Dokl. AN SSSR 143 no.1:143-145 Mr 162. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Ivanovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom I.V.Tananayevym.

(Titration) (Catalysis)

YATSIMIRSKIY, K.B.; FEDOROVA, T.1.

"Catalymetric" titration. Zhur. anal. khim. 18 no.11: 1300-1305 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Ivanovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut.

TETSMAN, G.N.; FEDOROVA, T.K.; DUBIL'YER, A.S.

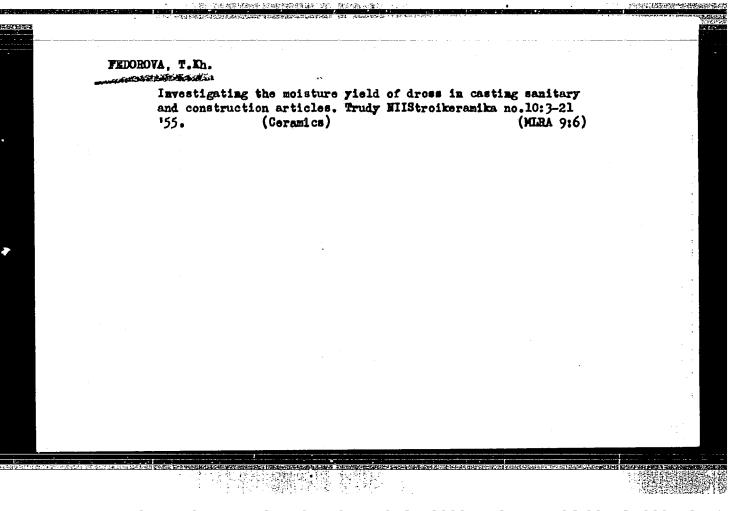
Division of the southeastern Russian Platform into hydrogeological regions. Trudy Lab., gidrogeol., probl. 30:69-83 '60. (MIRA 14:4) (Russian Platform—Water, Underground)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000412710

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00041271

Dissertation: "Study of the Process of Moisture Emission of Dross in Casting Flumbing Construction Products." Cand Tech Sci. Moscow Order of Lenin Chemicotechnological Inst imeni D. I. Mendeleyev, 24 May 54. Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 14 May 54.

S0: SUM 284, 26 Nov 1954.



USSR/Chemical Technology -- Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates.

Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 1626

Author: Kopeykin, A. A., and Fedorova, T. Kh.

Institution: None

Title: The Effect of Composition on the Firing Properties of Semi-

Porcelains

Original

Periodical: Steklo i keramika, 1956, No 5, 13-15

Abstract: Semiporcelains containing large amounts of argillaceous materials

(50-60%) are characterized by low expansion coefficients (EC) of the body (5.26-4.46 x 10-6). Semiporcelains containing 40-45% argillaceous

materials have a higher body EC $(5.83-6.31 \times 10^{-6})$. At constant argillaceous content the substitution of feldspar for silica sand lowers the EC of the body. A reduction in the amount of argillaceous material by raising the quartz content by 2, 7, and 17% leads to an increase in the EC from 5.06×10^{-6} to 6.25×10^{-6} . It is more

Card 1/2

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USSR/Chemical Technology -- Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 1626

Abstract: convenient to lower the argillaceous materials content by the addi-

tion of feldspar, inasmuch as the addition of quartz frequently

leads to "cold cracking."

Card 2/2

FEDOROVA, T. Kh

AUTHOR:

XM FBW

Fedorova, T. Kh.

72-1-4/13

TITLE:

The Influence of the Properties of Electrolytes on the Discharge of Moisture of Casting Drosses (Vliyaniye prirody elektrolita na

vlagootdachu liteynogo shlikera).

PERIODICAL:

Steklo i Keramika, 1958, Nr 1, pp. 14 - 15 (USSR).

ABSTRACT:

For the manufacture of ceramic productions by the casting method dross of a certain viscosity with a comparatively low moisture content is necessary. This is attained by adding alkali electrolytes, usually liquid sodium glass and soda. The minimum quantity of electrolytes for dilution depends upon the number of factors. Mass composition, raw material properties, the properties of the electrolyte, etc. During the process of manufacture liquid glass with an addition of 0.1-0.2 % osda is used for the dilution of the dross, according to the hardness of the water. Experiments showed that, with an addition of soda, besides the liquid glass not only the viscosity of the dross but also its filtering properties change. Figure 1 shows the curves of dilution which were obtained by mean suring dross viscosity by means of a torsion-viscosimeter, and with a step-wise increase of electrolyte quantities. Figure 2 shows the filtering curves. Dross diluted with liquid glass possesses the

Card 1/2

The Influence of the Properties of Electrolytes on the Discharge 72-1-1/13 of Moisture of Casting Drosses.

> highest filtering properties. If, besides liquid glass, also soda is used, the necessary quantity of Na₂O increases, and the transfer of moisture deteriorates. Z. A. Nosova and V. A. Chernoc (reference 2), as well as V. V. Glasson and T. Kh. Fedorova (reference 1) also

participated in these experiments.

There are 2 figures, and 3 Slavic references.

AVAILABLE:

Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

MOSOVA, Z.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; FEDOROVA, T.Kh., kand.tekhn.nauk

Properties of materials suitable for casting products used in the building industry and as bathroom fixtures in the U.S.S.R., Gsechoslovakia and Hungary. Trudy NIIStroikeramiki no.13:3-13 158. (NIRA 12:5)

(Ceramic materials)
. (Czechoslovakia—Ceramic materials)
(Hungary—Ceramic materials)

15(2) AUTHOR:

Fedorova, T. Kh.

SOV/72-59-1-9/16

TITLE:

Use of Humate for Diluting Slime (Primeneniye gumatov dlya razzhizheniya shlikera)

rassursacurya surikera

PERIODICAL:

Steklo i keramika, 1959, Nr 1, pp 27-28 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In order to dilute slime more effectively, organic peptizers are used in addition to the usual electrolytes. Among these the humate extracts of peat are of practical importance. At the Kirovskiy zavod "Stroyfayans" (Kirov Work "Stroyfayans") good results were obtained with them. The Institute NIIStroykeramika tested several types of peat for the production of humate extracts. If soluble glass is substituted by a peat extract its effect on slime is determined according to the degree of its viscosity decrease as compared to the addition of entirely soluble glass (Table 1). The dilutive effect of humate extracts on slime is directly proportional to the content of humic acid in peat. Table 2 shows the evaluation results of the humates in the extracts according to the method by I. V. Tyurin. Humate extracts of peat improve the slime dilution in which connection the amount of the alkali electrolyte required to obtain the best possible viscosity is

Card 1/2

Use of Humate for Diluting Slime

sov/72-59-1-9/16

reduced. The liquid separation of slime on using humate extracts was evaluated by filtration analysis. The results obtained are shown in the figure in the form of filtration curves. By reducing the electrolyte quantity the filtration quality and the liquid separation of slime have been improved. There are 1 figure and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: NIIStroykeramika

Card 2/2

15(2)

AUTHORS:

Rokhvarger, Ye. L., Antonevich, N. K., SOV/72-59-2-15/21

Fedorova, T. Kh.

TITLE:

Burning of Glazed Decoration Tiles in Czech Factories (Obzhig glazurovannykh oblitsovochnykh plitok na zavodakh Chekho-

slovakii)

PERIODICAL:

Steklo i keramika, 1959, Nr 2, pp 42-45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Muffle-tunnel kilns are at present chiefly used for the burning of decoration tiles in Czechoslovakia. The characteristic features of such furnaces are described in table 1 basing on data by the Czech engineers V. Bazhout and V. Grauer. The characteristic feature of such furnaces is the relatively large cross section of their tunnel, leading as a consequence to a considerable irregularity of temperature in the tunnel itself. The new furnaces, the design of which was worked out by Keramoproyekt differ by having seven muffle-longitudinal channels along with a smaller furnace tunnel cross section. Dinas, corundum, and carborundum (Table 2) are used as refractories basing on data by V. Stopka (Ref 1). Table 3 sets up a comparison of various furnaces. Burning time and performance of tunnel-kilns depending on the tunnel cross section

Card 1/2

Burning of Glazed Decoration Tiles in Czech Factories SOV/72-59-2-15/21

are shown in figures 1 and 2. According to data by I. Ruzhichka (Ref 2) the furnace feeding by partly moldless tiles has been introduced, thus obtaining a better utilization of the furnace volume. In the authors' opinion the experience made by Czech ceramic industry should be taken advantage of in the USSR factories. There are 2 figures, 3 tables, and 2 references.

Card 2/2

28(1), 15(2)

SOV/72-59-3-7/19

AUTHORS:

Rokhvarger, Ye. L., Antonevich, N. K., Fedorova, T. Kh.

TITLE:

Casting Assembly Lines in the Factories of Sanitary Building Ceramics in Czechoslovakia and the USSR (Liteynyye konveyyery na zavodakh sanitarno-stroitel'noy keramiki Chekho-

slovakii i SSSR)

PERIODICAL:

Steklo i keramika, 1959, Nr 3, pp 18 - 22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Such assembly lines are operated only in the Kirovskiy zavod (Kirov Factory); in the Lobnenskiy zavod (Lobnya one is being installed. In Czechoslovakia such an assembly line has been introduced in the Znojmo Factory, but efficiency per worker for the time being is even lower, than had been the case with manual work. The actual casting of the prod- ucts calls for 88 assembly line positions, drying of the molds 85 positions, the preliminary drying of the products 110 and their drying 110 positions. The assembly line working procedure is accurately described. The Czechoslovak casting assembly line is described as being simpler in design and more convenient for operation as compared with those operated in the Kirov Factory "Stroyfayans" and the Lobnya

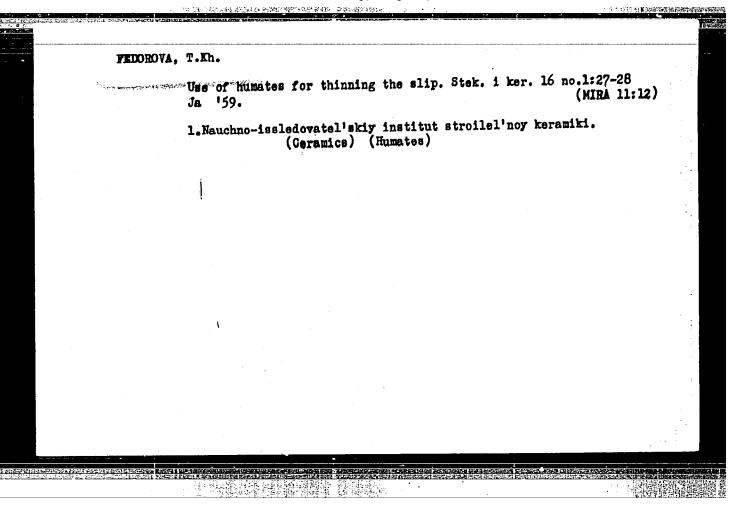
Card 1/2

Casting Assembly Lines in the Factories of Sanitary Building Ceramics in Czechoslovakia and the USSR

sov/72-59-3-7/19

"Stroykeramika". Czechoslovak designers consider the table roller type assembly lines to be more suitable, as is proven by their performance in the USA, Sweden, Finland and the German Federal Republic. Figure 1 depicts an assembly line of the table roller type in the Arabia Factory in Helsinki followed by an accurate description and the statement of its being superior to the Soviet and Czechoslovak trade-marks. The PKB NII Stroykeramika has already designed table roller type assembly lines and their installation in the Leningrad Factory and Slavutskiy keramicheskiy zavod (Slavuta Ceramic Factory) is provided for in the 7-year plan (Fig 2). The table shows the advantages offered by assembly lines of the above type. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

Card 2/2



ROKHVARGER, Ye.L.; ANTONEVICH, N.K.; FEDOROVA, T.Kh.

Foundry conveyers in Csechoslovak and U.S.S.R. structural ceramics plants. Stek. i ker. 16 no.3:18-22 Mr '59.

(MIRA 12:4)

(Ceramics) (Conveying machinery)

78 159.

(MIRA 14:1)

FEDOROVA, T.Kh., kand.tekhn.nauk Reducing the time expended in molding semiporculain to the used in building and sanitary engineering. Trudy MII Stroikeramiki no. 14:73-

(Pottery)

GAL'FERINA, M.K., kand.tekhm.mauk; FEDOROVA, T.Kh., kand.tekhn.nauk

Study of causes of the formation of bracks on sanitary enginering and structural elements. Trudy MIStroikeramiki no.16:
70-83 '60. (MIRA 15:2)

(Geramics—Testing)

FEDOROVA, T. Kh., kand. tekhn. nauk

The possibility of using Nizhne-Uvel'skaya clay for the production of sanitary-construction wares. Trudy NIIStroikeramiki no. 19:3-15

162. (MIRA 17:5)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00041271(

FEDOROVA, T. Kh., kand. tekhn nauk; KVYATKOVSKAYA, K. K., inzh.;
SAFRONOVA, Z. N., inzh.

Using the SM-462 conveyor for casting wash basins at the
Lobnia Piant. Trudy NIIStroikeramiki no. 19:66-74 '62.

(MIRA 17:5)

FEDOROVA, T.Kh., kend. tekhn. nauk; BUTYLEVA, Ye.S., inzh.

Technological data on the production of colored products for sanitary engineering. Stek. i ker. 20 no.7:23-25 Jl '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'noy keramiki Gosstroya SSSR.

SERGEYEV, V.A.; FEDOROVA, T.L.

Comparative evaluation of methods for the titration of the virus of foot-and-mouth disease. Veterinaria 39 no.8: 67-69 Ag '62. (MIRA 17:12)

l. Vsesoyuznyy institut veterinarnoy virusologii i mikrobiologii Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R00041271

FEDOMOVA, T. M.

USSR/Food - Contamination
Medicine - Bacteria

"The Characteristics of Proteus Strains Isolated from Foodstuffs,"
N. I. Gamova-Kaiukova, T. M. Fedorova, 10 pp

"Mikrobiologiya" Vol XVI, No 2

Tests on 5,000 samples of food at the Central Sanitary and Hygienic Laboratory at Moscow, and on the 29 Proteus cultures resulting.

8716

Sep/oct 48 Mature, " N. I. Cen Sanitation Cen Sanitation or the Proteus in ity to seize new dly than other noludes that 18/4975 td) Sep/oct 48 ect meat products	18/49755			higher standards are needed to protect meat products from Proteus. Submitted 27 Mar 48.	USSR/Medicine - Microorganisms (Contd) Sep/Oct 48		"Mikrobiologiya" Vol XVII, No 5	tati	USSR/Medicine - Microorganisms Sep/Oct 48 Medicine - Meat Preservation		
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ACC NR: AR7004835

SOURCE CODE: UR/0276/66/000/009/V032/V032

AUTHOR: Aryshenskiy, Yu. M.; Shil'meyster, B. D.; Fedorova, T. M.; Yurkenik, T. A.

TITLE; Problems related to wrapping VT1-2 and OT4-1 titanium alloys

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, Abs. 9V235

REF SOURCE: Tr. Kafedry proiz-va letatel'n. apparatov. Kuybyshevsk. aviats. in-t, vyp. 20, ch. 2, 1965, 55-59

TOPIC TAGS: titanium alloy, material deformation, mechanical properties, wrap forming, jacketing

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the maximum permissible amount of deformation of billets at which maximum strain hardening does not affect the initial mechanical properties of the material. The samples were exposed to stretching prior to obtaining 2, 3, 5, 10, 12 and 15% of the residual elongation, after which the experimental data were correlated with those obtained by calculation. It was determined that in work-hardening by tension up to 5-5%, the mechanical proper-

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.981.011

ACC NR: AR7004885

ties of the specimen remain within the limits of the specifications, and that parts can be manufactured from these materials by wrap-forming without subsequent annealing. A study was made of the effect of changes in the mechanical properties due to deformation by stretching and the changes in the permissible amount of thinning and narrowing of the material on the overall amount of deformation by wrapping. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. S. Shirman. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 11, 13/

[AM]

Card 2/2